

09/856,543

1-70. (CANCELED)

71. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method of producing a modified conductive surface, wherein a nucleic acid oligomer or a nucleic acid oligomer modified by attaching a redox-active substance that is selectively oxidizable and reducible at a potential ϕ with $2.0 \text{ V} \geq \phi \geq -2.0 \text{ V}$, measured against normal hydrogen electrode, is hybridized with the nucleic acid oligomer strand complementary to the nucleic acid oligomer or the modified nucleic acid oligomer and applied to a conductive surface in the form of the double-strand hybrid; and

one or more kinds of nucleic acid oligomers in the form of the double-strand hybrid are bound to a conductive surface and only the nucleic acid oligomers bound to the conductive surface are modified by attaching a redox-active substance to the nucleic acid oligomers.

72-83. (CANCELED)

84. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method of producing a modified conductive surface, wherein a nucleic acid oligomer or a nucleic acid oligomer modified by attaching a redox-active substance that is selectively oxidizable and reducible at a potential ϕ with $2.0 \text{ V} \geq \phi \geq -2.0 \text{ V}$, measured against normal hydrogen electrode, is hybridized with the nucleic acid oligomer strand complementary to the nucleic acid oligomer or the modified nucleic acid oligomer and applied to a conductive surface in the form of the double-strand hybrid, which is thermally dehybridized following application to the conductive surface.

85. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method according to claim 84, wherein the double-strand hybrid is applied to the conductive surface in the presence of further chemical compounds also attached to the conductive surface.

86. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method according to claim 84, wherein the nucleic acid oligomers or the modified nucleic acid oligomers are attached to the conductive surface covalently or by means of physisorption.

87. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method according to claim 84, wherein the nucleic acid oligomers or the modified nucleic acid oligomers are covalently attached to branched or linear molecular moieties of any composition and chain length and these molecular moieties are attached to the conductive surface covalently or by means of physisorption.

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09/856,543

88. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The method according to claim 84, wherein one or more kinds of nucleic acid oligomers in the form of the double-strand hybrid are bound to a conductive surface and only the nucleic acid oligomers bound to the conductive surface are modified by attaching a redox-active substance to the nucleic acid oligomers.

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- 3 -